

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE HART.

This is a pleasant looking animal of the deer kind, and principally celebrated for its swiftness. These beautiful creatures of light and elegant form, vary much in size, some being, when full grown, three feet, and others four feet in height. They have a small head adorned with fine horns, a moderate sized body, short tail, and fine slender legs with hoofs. Their horns fall off yearly, at the spring season, and in about three months afterwards their new horns are full grown. Their hair is smooth, and on the back is brown, but underneath the body, and inside of the legs it is much lighter in colour. Their eyes are round and sparkling, their smell is quick, and their hearing excellent. They can leap very far, even to the extent of fifty feet at one bound.

The Antelope, like the Hart, is a timid creature, extremely watchful, takes alarm on the slightest occasion; and the moment its fears are awakened it flies with exceeding velocity from the sight of the intruder.

The Stag and the Roebuck are British animals of a similar description to the Hart, the former has long branching horns, which are called antlers. His flesh is accounted excellent food under the name of venison.

Most of these animals are remarkably innocent and peaceful, they seem formed to embellish the forest, and animate the solitudes of nature. Their graceful forms, their airy motions, and the large branches which adorn their heads, added to their natural swiftness, all combine to give them an appearance of elegance which is unequalled by that of any other kind of quadruped.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

The acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lambs bleat among a thousand, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated; and that is no joke, either. Besides the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and the lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things ever amused me more than sheep shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her; but instead of finding the rough, well clad, comfortable mamma which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shrivelling—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about

and uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision.—The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies from the frightful vision, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times before the reconciliation is fairly made up.—James Hogg.

REVOLUTIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Concluded.

Spain, on the renewal of the war in 1803, was compelled to take active measures against England; in 1804 she declared war against us; in 1805 Nelson destroyed the Spanish fleet, combined with that of France, at Trafalgar; in 1808, Bonaparte threw of the mask as to Spanish affairs; Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand VII was proclaimed. At this period Charles IV. having declared his abdication a compulsory act, threw himself upon Bonaparte's mercy.—Then it was that Bonaparte invited Ferdinand to come and meet him on the road to Madrid; the King was deceived and went; he arrived at Vittoria, where he was surrounded by French troops, and where he received a letter from Bonaparte addressing him, not as a King; but as a Prince of Austria, and assuring him that he, (Bonaparte) not only as his friend, but "as General Protector and Benefactor of Europe," was visiting Spain merely with a view to make such reforms as might be most agreeable to the popular feeling and best tend to the pacification of the country.

Upon the receipt of this friendly communication, Ferdinand continued his journey to Bayonne, where he dined with his illustrious friend and patron; and, after dinner, heard from his imperial host, that he thought it good to fill the throne of Spain by placing one of his own brothers on it! Ferdinand found himself in fact a prisoner, and was shortly after compelled to renounce his crown at the desire of his father, expressed in the presence of Bonaparte himself, to whom that father had the day before sold his kingdom and his birth-right for a stipulated sum.

This compulsory step caused the patriotic revolution in Spain. Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Madrid to assume the regal power: but the inherent force of the nation was irresistible, and he was driven from his precarious dignity. Then came the peninsular war, with all its glories, and its expenditure of blood and treasure; in 1814, Ferdinand returned to his country. He married four times; and by his last wife had one daughter which daughter he proclaimed heir to the throne, to the exclusion of his brother, Don Carlos.—This declaration he subsequently annulled, but, eventually, finally confirmed.

Don Carlos, at his brother's death, asserted his claim to the sovereignty—with as it is said, the support and concurrence of a great majority of the people. Foreign interference has hitherto thwarted the views of Don Carlos, whose consort, harassed by misfortunes, privations, and anxieties, has fallen a victim to persecution, and died in the parsonage-house of a village near Gosport. The success of the widow of Don Ferdinand has enabled her to proclaim her daughter queen of Spain, she herself assuming the title and character of Regent. By this revolution, for such it is, the Spanish throne is occupied by a child.

Belgium and Holland have been separated; Antwerp has been besieged by the French; the prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the princess Charlotte of Wales, has been made king of the Belgians, and married a daughter of the occupier of the French throne.

The affairs of Greece, which have been so long unsettled, are as unsettled still, with this difference, that England has furnished her with a king, in the person of prince Otho of Bavaria, whose revenue is derived from this country, but whose period of domination is fortunately not to be calculated upon with any degree of certainty.

In Russia, after the murder of Paul, Alexander succeeded, and did not die without some suspicion of foul play. He was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas the First, whose elder brother, Constantine, with a most remarkable diffidence, or indifference to imperial sway, declined the throne in his favour.

In England the circumstances connected with the succession have been complicated and extraordinary. In 1820, George the third died, having survived his fifth son, the duke of Kent, six days. The princess Charlotte died, with her infant, in 1817; Queen Charlotte in 1818; the Duchess of York in 1820; in 1821, Queen Caroline; in 1827 the lamented Duke of York; in 1828, the Queen of Whitemberg, Princess Royal of England; and in 1830, his late most excellent majesty. The present king has no surviving issue; and the crown hereafter devolves upon the daughter of his late majesty's fifth son—a child.

In 1814, the electorate of Hanover was erected into a kingdom, the crown of which belongs to the king of England, but is separated from it whenever a Queen governs this empire; consequently, upon the accession of the princess Victoria to the British throne, the duke of Cumberland, as next heir to the crown, becomes king of Hanover—the Salic law in that kingdom excluding females.

Be resolute, let your economy be always of to-day, not to-morrow.